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edition of this has now permitted a number of minor changes, and made an excellent work a little better still. E. C. S.

Schriften der Gesellschaft für Psychologische Forschung, Heft 15 (III Sammlung). Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1905. p. 583-692.

Psychologische Faktoren des Modernen Zeitgeistes, von RICHARD BAERWALD.

Die Bedeutung des Urteils für die Auffassung, von PAUL MÖLLER.

The first writer discusses the psychological factors of the spirit of modern times. Under this general theme he treats of the possibilities of a historical psychology, the dominance of rhythmic type in German painting, concrete and abstract types, and the feeling for ideas. He believes as compared to the time of Goethe the present is a concrete epoch, but that there is an alternation between these points of view. An interesting chapter is that dealing with mixed feelings which he thinks dominate to-day. These complexes are of the stimulating and not of the restful type. He thinks that the tragic element has in recent times retreated to make room for the naturalistically sad, and that our feelings are now a little dulled.

Ophthalmic Neuro-Myology, by G. C. SAVAGE. Published by the author, Nashville, Tenn., 1905. pp. 221.

This book attempts to make the ocular muscle problem easy. The hypothesis on which the author bases everything is that there are eight conjugate brain centres in the cortex by means of which the several elements of vision are effected, and one conjugate centre controlling convergence. These centres act like orthophoric and heterophoric eyes, and when there is only one eye. Each of these is connected with two muscles, and the work done by the centre and its muscles under guidance of volition is normal. These centres have no causal relation with heterophoric states and cannot correct them. Thus there are twelve basal centres which connect with only one muscle. If the eyes are emmetropic-orthophoric these centres are forever at rest, but if there is any form of heterophoria one or more centres must be forever active when we wake. Centres do not cause the heterophoria, but are ready to correct it, guided by a "fusion faculty." Each basal centre is ready to act on its muscle whenever there is a condition that would cause diplopia.

L'Année Psychologique, publiée par ALFRED BINET. Onzième Année. Masson et Cie., Paris, 1905. pp. 693.

In this number we have a rather unusual number of interesting memoirs, mostly by Binet and his pupils. Those most significant are on mental fatigue, the science of testimony, measure of intelligence, association of ideas, the tactile sensibility in organic hemiplegia, the asymmetry of the gustatory sense, metaphysics of sensation and of the mental image, the method of measuring the degree of instruction, etc. These take up the first 336 pages. Then follow general reviews, extending to the 572nd page. The remainder of the book is devoted to an analysis of the more important literature. It is greatly to be deplored that this part has now shrunk to a trifle over a hundred pages. It is no disparagement to the papers of Binet and his friends to say that it is the bibliography to which chief importance is attached, and the diminution of which is sure to be generally deplored.

Das Ich und die sittlichen Ideen im Leben der Völker, von O. FLUGEL. Vierte Auflage. Hermann Beyer & Söhne, Langensalza, 1904. pp. 270.

We here have a revision of the fourth edition of a work first published in 1889 which treats the problem of the ego in a comprehensive

and somewhat novel way. Stress is laid upon the fact that of all philosophic problems this was the last to appear and to become prominent. The ego is first treated in its relations with the body, then to the environment. An interesting chapter shows how the name of a person is the ego itself heard, and how relationship is often expressed by similarity of names. It is then treated as the personifying element in the apprehension of nature; then as an active principle expressed in self-feeling, irritability, dance, penance, the projection outward; and lastly, the abstract ego, its kernel, the migration of souls, absorption in Nirvana, and the individual and social self. The next and longest chapter treats of the development of the moral ideas, especially those of beneficence, perfection, right, justice, inner freedom, and the influence of religion upon morals, and last of all, the absolute in ethics.

The Night Side of Nature, or Ghosts and Ghost Seers, by CATHERINE CROWE. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, 1904. pp. 502.

Here we have an old book reprinted as new, full of ghost stories told in the most real, matter-of-fact way by a profound believer in them. The evidence is often given in great detail, and the marvels, if we accept the text, are often simply stupendous. We wonder why the members of the Psychic Research Society have overlooked the work, which so abounds with evidences of telepathy and spirit agency.

Der Befruchtungsvorgang: Sein Wesen und seine Bedeutung. Von ERNST TEICHMANN. (Aus Natur und Geisteswelt. Sammlung wissenschaftlich-gemeinverständlicher Darstellungen.) B. G. Teubner, Leipzig, 1905. pp. 102.

This commendable primer opens with a history of the problem of fertilization, and then discusses successively cell division, germ cells, fertilization, ripening of the germ, the division and conjugation, the chromosomes and mixtures of qualities, and ends with a brief résumé of the literature.

Biographic Clinics, Volume 3. Essays Concerning the Influence of the Visual Function Pathologic and Physiologic upon the Health of Patients. By GEORGE M. GOULD. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia, 1905. pp. 516.

In this third volume Dr. Gould continues his studies upon the effect of eye troubles upon general health. Here he discusses, as salient instances of life-long suffering that might have been avoided, John Addington Symonds and Taine. Dr. Snell discusses eye strain as a cause of headache and other neuroses, and Dr. C. E. Pronger describes the influences of slight errors of refraction on the nervous system. In the sixth chapter the author resumes the work and discusses the history and etiology of megrim, the ocular factors in scoliosis and their bearings upon handwriting, dextrality, and sinistrality, with their pathological results. Subsequent chapters are on subnormal accommodation and premature presbyopia, on the reception of mental discoveries, post-mydriatic refraction tests, and a mathematically perfect eye. The author advocates pens with angle holders which permit an unobstructed view of the nib of the pen as it moves, without malposture of body, hand, paper or head.

The Psychic Treatment of Nervous Disorders. PAUL DUBOIS. (Translated by Smith Ely Jelliffe and William A. White.) Funk and Wagnalls Co., New York and London, 1905. pp. 466.

This is a translation of Dubois's *Les Psychonevroses et leur Traitement Moral*, which became so popular in the original as to necessitate